

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE: N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$15.

One Copy 5
Three Copies 15
Five Copies 25
Ten Copies 50

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VOLUME XXX.....No. 182

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WIFE, A TALK OF MARY.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—OLIVER TWIST.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—TWO HIGHWAYS.—KING PETER.—ROBERT MACAIG.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—JESSIE BROWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE ANGEL OF MIDSUMMER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—ALBERTINI—OLD DAN.—TWO PADDY MILLS' BOY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FANCHON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO LIVING WALLS.—A LIVING ALLIGATOR.—FAY WOMAN.—QUARTERS. ESTACADE. BARNUM. Open day and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ERICHSON SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, AC.—THE HUNTER'S HOUSE.

WOODY'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ERICHSON SONGS, DANCES, AC.—THE MILLER AND HIS MEN.

HILLER'S HALL, 506 Broadway.—SACRAMENTO MINSTRELS.—ERICHSON SINGING, DANCING, AC.—THE WINE MILL.

HOOLEY'S HALL, 201 Bowery.—SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.—FALCON CORRAL.—CARNIVAL OF FUN.—RICHARD W. NO. 3.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BARNUM'S MINSTRELS.—ERICHSON SINGING, DANCING, AC.—THE SCOUT OF THE FORTIOR.

NEW YORK MUSICAL ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, July 2, 1865.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD.

Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

President Johnson yesterday settled the controversy regarding the position of South Carolina by appointing Benjamin F. Perry, of Greenville, in that State, to be its Provisional Governor. The instructions to the new appointee and the regulations for a restoration of civil government in the Palmetto State are precisely similar to those contained in the Presidential proclamations appointing Provisional Governors for other States. Gov. Perry is to make arrangements for holding at the earliest practicable period an election to choose members of a convention whose duty it shall be to alter or amend the State constitution, and to take the proper steps for a restoration of civil authority throughout the Commonwealth. No persons but those thoroughly loyal to the national government, and who shall take the oath of allegiance, will be allowed to vote for members of the convention or to be candidates for membership.

By this appointment the only State of the Union now remaining without a Governor, either elected by the people or appointed by the President, is Florida; and no doubt she will shortly be provided with an Executive.

THE SITUATION.

General Logan, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, has issued, from his headquarters, at Louisville, Ky., an order for the further reduction of his force by the mustering out of service of fifteen thousand men.

Major General Meade yesterday issued, from his headquarters in Philadelphia, his official order on assuming command of his new department, the Military Division of the Atlantic.

An Albany dispatch states that Governor Fenton yesterday received a telegram from General Grant giving a positive promise on the part of the latter that he will be to Albany on the Fourth of July.

Preparations are being made throughout the country for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July with an enthusiasm and a magnificence unprecedented in the history of the republic. The termination of the war in such a glorious manner, giving to us a freer country, a more united people and a government stronger and more respected than ever, will render the coming Fourth a doubly joyous occasion. Everywhere the veterans will be received with ovations, and will be made to feel that their services are appreciated. The order for the military procession in this city has already been published in the HERALD, and to-day we give considerable additional information regarding the arrangements for the celebration already completed and in progress, both here and at other places.

A rebel War Department dispatch lately discovered in Richmond adds force to statements heretofore made to the effect that Robert E. Lee, recently commander of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia, is the person really responsible for the burning of cotton and tobacco in Richmond and setting fire to that city at the time of the rebel flight. It also shows that the evacuation was contemplated at least six weeks before it took place. The dispatch, which is dated February 22, is from General Breckinridge, then rebel Secretary of War, to General Ewell, and advises Ewell to see General Lee for the purpose of recalling the rebels from the burning of cotton, tobacco, &c.

One of the HERALD correspondents who has recently

made a tour through the Piedmont region of Virginia, a section of country rich in minerals as well as in agricultural resources, gives a statement of the effects of the war and of emancipation on that portion of the State. The people generally appear to have had enough of the struggle for a Southern confederacy, are satisfied that it was a delusion, and are now disposed to support the national government heartily, satisfied that henceforth all that they can hope for of happiness, security and prosperity lies within the benign fold of the Union. It is also believed that in ten years, under the new system of free labor, the land and other property will be worth ten times as much as they were before the war.

The following discharged soldiers arrived in the city yesterday.—The Tenth and Seventy-third and detachments of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth New York infantry, one hundred and seventy-four men of the Eighth New York artillery, and the Fifth and Eighth Vermont and Nineteenth Massachusetts infantry.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The government steamer Galata, Commander Nicholson, arrived here yesterday, from Cape Haytien on the 24th ult.

Two more railway accidents of a most disastrous character are recorded in our columns this morning. In the first instance a part of a train on the Hudson River Railway was pitched over the embankment at Irvington into the river yesterday afternoon, through the switch being turned the wrong way. One of the passengers, a German named Hoffman, was killed on the spot, and seven other passengers and a number of returned soldiers were seriously injured, one of them, it is feared, fatally. But for the bravery of the engineer and fireman, who remained at their posts and did their best to avert the catastrophe, the whole train would have been hurled down the steep into the Hudson, and the loss of life must have been fearful. At the time of the accident the switchman, who bears a high character, was away attending to other duties at the depot.

The second accident occurred on the New Haven and Harlem Railroad, and though less serious in its consequences, was equally the result of official neglect. About nine o'clock yesterday morning a New Haven train, travelling at a high rate of speed, was crossing the trestle bridge near Yorkville at the same time that a Harlem train was crossing in the other direction. The vibration and consequent heavy strain upon the timber work caused the bridge to settle, the ties of the New Haven train came out under the wheels, and the front of the Harlem car was extensively shattered. Several of the passengers were injured, but none killed.

At a meeting of the officers of the volunteer fire department, held at Firemen's Hall on Friday evening, resolutions were adopted, by a vote of twenty-nine to four, after an animated debate, declaring that the present department will continue to do duty as usual until the 1st of August, provided the new Commissioners agree to then give honorable discharges to all the members, but that in case the Commissioners will not concede this the volunteer firemen will discontinue service on the 10th inst.

The street cleaning under the direction of the new contractor was commenced yesterday. They had but a small force of men at work, but certainly no doubt that they will soon have the necessary number.

William D. Mann and Daniel Stratton, Jr., the two men charged with heavy swindling, in connection with the United Service Petroleum Company, have been locked up, in default of fifteen thousand dollars bail each, to await the result of the legal investigation, which will be commenced to-morrow afternoon before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The police magistrates disposed of the following among other cases yesterday.—John McDermott and John Crogan were held for trial, in default of twenty-five hundred dollars bail each, charged with stealing two thousand dollars worth of jewelry from Mrs. Amelia Rice, of East Twentieth street, during an excursion to Stryker's Bay, on the 22d ult. A man giving his name as Edward Barrett was committed for trial charged with stealing six hundred and fifty dollars from the pocket of Mr. S. T. W. Sanford, of 215 Fulton street, in a Broadway stage. After his arrest Barrett acknowledged the theft and gave up the money. Another alleged pickpocket, named James Wilson, was arrested after a long and hot chase, and locked up for trial, charged with snatching a gold watch from the pocket of Mr. Henry W. Rowland, of Hudson street, while he was entering an Eighth avenue car. The watch was recovered. John Schneider was committed on charge of the pocket of Mr. Samuel A. Brown, No. 242 West Thirtieth street, of about seven hundred dollars, while the two were sitting together, on Friday night, on a stoop in Sixteenth street. George Deloit, a Canadian, was locked up on charge of stealing about five hundred dollars from Jeremiah Davis, at a house in Water street.

The Schutzen delegations who are to represent the New York Schutzen organizations at the German national sharpshooting contest at Bremen, took their departure yesterday on board the steamship Bremen.

The Commissioners of the Williamsburg Fire Department have disbanded eight companies of that organization. The members of one of these, the Engine Company No. 11, last night indulged in some disorderly proceedings, which, however, the police soon stopped.

A dispatch from Lacrosse, Wisconsin, says that a tornado yesterday passed over Union county, in that State, which killed several persons, injured about one hundred and prostrated fifty dwellings.

The minority of the democratic caucus, held in Columbus, Ohio, lately, headed by Alexander Long, have issued an official document to the democracy of the State of Ohio, reiterating the old doctrine of State sovereignty. A resolution in favor of organizing the democratic party in the State on the pure basis of State sovereignty was offered in the regular session of the State Central Committee, but after being debated an hour or more was declared out of order. The minority, however, persist in the agitation of the question, and announce that they will, before the 24th of August, hold a State nominating convention, for the purpose of choosing a State ticket which they can support.

The emigration across the Plains to California, Utah, Idaho, Montana and other western regions is far greater this spring than during any preceding one. Four thousand westward bound wagons passed Fort Kearny in the month of May.

An extensive wagon manufactory, sash and blind shop and a woolen factory, were burned at Mishawaka, Indiana, on the 22d ult. The loss was nearly one hundred thousand dollars, on which there was but very little insurance.

The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were neglected. Gold opened at 141 and closed at 140 3/4 and 140 1/2 on the street.

THE PARK AND THE FOURTH.—The Park will doubtless be the centre of attraction on the Fourth of July, especially for our country neighbors who will visit the city in large numbers on that day to see the metropolitan elephant; to see also how gloriously we can keep this most glorious Fourth, the happiest return of the national festival since Independence Day. The Park was never in more enjoyable condition than now. It is fresh, odorous, and bursting with beauty. At every turn you meet with a refreshing landscape. It is a picture gallery of art and nature combined; art, however, decidedly having the advantage, and helping nature out, if not always in good taste, certainly with very costly labor. One may visit the Academy of Design, and see there pastoral pictures of all kinds; shady nooks and picturesque groves; sheep browsing in green pastures, and delicate bits of water scenes, with aquatic birds, perchance dressing their plumage; in short, everything that pencil, and color, and canvass can produce; among which are a few good pictures and several wagon loads of bad ones. Then, taking the cars, he can ride to the Park, and enjoy another picture exhibition, a succession of landscapes, where real sheep and birds, and genuine grass and foliage, and a fresh, bright atmosphere, set pencil, and color and canvass at defiance. No doubt thousands will visit this picture gallery on the Fourth, and they could not spend the day better.

Important from Texas.—Alliances Between the Rebels and Imperialists on the Rio Grande.

The facts and data given by our Texas correspondent, in the communication which we publish to-day, will be found not only interesting but of the highest importance, showing, as they do, happy, harmonious and mutual arrangements between the late rebel forces in Texas and the imperial party in Mexico. It would seem to be an established fact that each party rendered the other all the assistance in their power, whether the assistance asked was in increasing their respective forces, furnishing supplies in clothing or material of war, or trading in cotton. On all these points there was a mutual understanding—an extensive contraband trade carried on, which did not even respect the articles contained in the stipulations under the surrender of the rebel forces to the United States authorities. The facts related thus should be officially investigated by the government, in order to let the world see what the boasted neutrality of the French government has been.

Among the mass of facts on this point are several captured letters, some of the number being in the form of official reports, which state explicitly in detail the agreements between the rebels and Imperialists. Foremost in importance are the letters of Brigadier General Slaughter, of the late rebel army, in which it is stated that amicable arrangements have been established with the imperial or Maximilian commander of the port of Bagdad, on the Rio Grande. In these official communications General Slaughter explicitly states that the imperial commander had agreed to permit all the arms, ammunition and other material of war to pass over the river from Mexico to Texas, to the full extent desired by the confederacy. In addition to this, it is officially stated that the imperial officer asserted that "he had received private instruction" to that end. From this statement General Slaughter philosophizes that the cause of Maximilian in Mexico is identical with the interests of the confederacy, and vice versa. In order that this harmonious arrangement may be more fully shown, General Slaughter further states that he has received a communication from the imperialists that a bearer of despatches from the Juarez party to the federal government has passed into Texas, and that "he has sent out scouts to intercept him." Here, then, is the direct statement that they are doing each other's work. But all this the rebel General states is only in accordance with his programme with General Mejia before the late commander at Bagdad arrived and assumed his duties. These arrangements extended to a contraband trade in cotton. Millions upon millions of dollars' worth of cotton was run out of Texas by the rebels into Mexico under this alliance, and immense fortunes made by the leading rebel officials in that locality. When the federal forces reached Brownsville long lines of wagon trains, loaded with cotton, were arriving from all directions, a portion of which fell into our hands. But this being discovered by the rebel speculators, carriers were despatched to meet the trains and turn them towards Rio Grande City, where a large amount, not only of cotton, but of ammunition and implements of war, which were enumerated in the stipulations of surrender, were passed into Mexico.

Since the imperial commander stated that he had private instructions to assist the rebels, the question is, who gave him those private instructions? Did he receive them from General Mejia, Maximilian or Emperor Napoleon? The letters of General Slaughter state that this officer had recently arrived from Europe, and the inference is that he received his private instructions from Napoleon himself. Where, then, is the boast of the French journal in this city and the Emperor's home organs of the strict neutrality of the French government in our affairs? Does this look as though the French had rendered the rebels no assistance? Here is the official statement of a rebel general that all the assistance asked for has been rendered. What has Napoleon to say in reply to these developments? There may have possibly been some excuse to palliate the course of the French authorities in the case of the Stonewall, but there is no excuse or possible apology for this trade on the Rio Grande. It has been carried on boldly, in defiance of international law and in direct conflict with the professions not only of Maximilian, but of the Emperor Napoleon. The fact of the matter is, this Mexican expedition of Napoleon has been a double-faced thing throughout. He violated his pledges to England. He represented to that government that it was only for the purpose of settling claims, and not to interfere with the local government. The English government soon saw that they had been deceived and were being used to overthrow the existing power and establish a monarchy, and withdrew from the alliance. Napoleon then held out plausible theories to our government, pledging neutrality, which now appears to be of the same character as the pledges to England, and only a cover to more easily aiding and assisting our enemies. The daily developments are constantly adding to the evidence that the Mexican enterprise of the French was not only for the purpose of upsetting the republic of Mexico, but through it to render all the assistance possible to those in rebellion against the United States, and thus destroy and break up the largest and strongest republican government in the world. In this he has failed, and now the tricks and devices of Napoleon are becoming known, and will soon be brought home to him with the force of revolution in public opinion, which will make his seat no easy one. In the meantime we trust that President Johnson will lose no time in investigating these developments on the Rio Grande, and, if proven true, in calling Napoleon to an account for his double dealing.

OUR SOLDIERS.—We receive a great many letters from soldiers asking for information as to why they are not mustered out, why they do not receive their pay, or their bounty, and so forth. No doubt there is just cause for complaints like these; but then the soldiers must be patient. The government has a heavy work to do in disbanding and paying off our immense army and disbursing the enormous expenditure, which, for the past year, amounted to twelve hundred millions of dollars—a hundred millions a month. It may be disheartening to some regiments to see others going home while they are detained in unpleasant inactivity, doing merely nominal duty, which must be wearisome after the exciting campaigns through which they have passed;

but then they cannot all come home together. Their pay will come in good time, and the bounty due to them will undoubtedly be paid on application to the proper quarter. In the meantime, we say, the soldiers must be patient. They must not expect too much of the government. Everything will come out right in time.

The Coming Contest Between Property and Individuals—A Revision of the Constitution Needed.

The civil war which lately rent our country is now happily over, but the days of restored peace and so far from being in the same position which we occupied previous to the struggle. The leaders of the South, though falling in the object for which they threw their section into revolution, have not failed to revolutionize both the political ideas of our people and the future destiny of the States. By the courage of our soldiers, the organizing industry of the War Department and the genius of our generals in the field, we have brought back the Union and enthroned it again in paramount authority; but let none be weak enough to imagine that our national government of the present and of the future either is, or can ever again be, "the Union as it was." The Union of the old constitution lived its day, fulfilled its mission, became inadequate to the expanding wants of the country, and is now no more. It was of admirable model for that period of our national infancy to meet whose needs it was created; but in the eddy whirlwind and earthquake of the late rebellion its delicate adjustment of machinery proved unequal to the strain, and our rulers were obliged from time to time to supplement its failing powers by the arbitrary enactments of what was called "military necessity." To save the national life and keep its current flowing full and free, it became requisite now and then during the deluge of civil war to break down some of the constitutional limitations which were its old banks or boundaries; and the mistake of our Northern copperheads lay in this, that they mistook the mere dead and motionless banks on either side for the living and red-hot current, and cried that our liberties were perishing, when in fact the rushing volume of the American or democratic idea was only spreading over a wider extent of space and channelling out a broader, deeper and less obstructed course for its future progress.

While certain technical violations of the old constitution, however, were thus essential to the salvation of the country during the past four years, and were therefore justified, it is clear that such violations, now that we are again at peace, should be brought to an end as rapidly as possible. The laws, only interrupted by force, should be allowed to resume their normal way; and every effort of the national Executive be directed to clearing away the wreck and restoring the old ship of State to that goodly and gallant trim in which she rode when the tornado of domestic strife first struck her quivering hull. The jury-masters of "military necessity" should be replaced by the spars and rigging proper to the dignity and essential to the orderly progress of the vessel in her new career; and, since it has been proved that the old constitution is inadequate to control or cover the present developments of our national expansion, no time should be lost in taking the requisite steps to secure a new, improved and enlarged chart for our future guidance. In a word—to quit metaphor—the administration of President Johnson should take steps at the earliest possible moment to secure a revision of the organic law of the land, so that hereafter we may not be compelled to persist in certain technical violations of the existing constitution, but may be provided with a new and amended instrument, whose provisions will be adequate to all the emergencies, and in harmony with the new ideas which the subsiding deluge of civil war will be found to have deposited over the political surface of the country.

The objects for which the Southern leaders plunged into revolution were twofold; the first being to retain political ascendancy for their section, and the second to enlarge the area of slavery, fortify its existence and deliver it forever from the dread of the encroaching spirit which marked the growth of liberal ideas throughout the Northern, and more especially the New England, States. In those objects they failed; but the revolution which they set in motion for their own ends accomplished its career, though producing results directly the opposite of those which the originators hoped. Slavery, which the framers of our present constitution found existing on this continent as an institution of foreign growth, in place of being strengthened by the rebellion is now utterly extinct; and the extreme theory of State rights, which the fire-eaters of the Gulf States invoked as the palladium or magna charta of their treason, now sinks into a corner with crippled wing, and is in such bad repute that even its good qualities are likely to be improperly overlooked and disregarded in the general detestation of the errors which it was strained to cover. If only for a final settlement of the slavery question, with its incidental correlative of negro suffrage, a deliberate and authoritative utterance of the American people in the shape of a new constitution is urgently needed; while for the re-establishment of relations between the revolted States and the national government, and for the exact demarcation of the just limits of State sovereignty in the future, the measure we advise becomes a paramount necessity.

There is yet another new issue raised by the vast debt with which the late war has so heavily burdened the future industry of the country. It is the establishment of some fixed limitation to the control which individuals—the great masses of our voters—are hereafter to be allowed over capital and property. At present it is urged, and with truth, that the national debt is so widely scattered and divided up among all ranks and classes of the voting population that no fear need be entertained of any successful movement looking to its repudiation. For to-day this is very well; but the mere tyro in finance knows the tendency of capital to accumulate in a few hands, and in ten years from now we may safely predict that the voters not holding any direct or controlling interest in the national debt will outnumber those who do more than ten to one. When matters arrive at this issue the question must inevitably arise: What protection can be given to property in the hands of the few against the tyranny or injustice of votes in the hands of the millions? In a word, how can the cap-

ital of the country guard itself against the efforts which demagogues will be sure to make sooner or later, for a repudiation of the burdens incurred in putting down the rebellion? That we cannot take away any rights now held by the people is very certain; and that an attempt to deprive individuals of their votes would result in only making bad worse is equally clear. But while thus leaving to each individual the right of suffrage as at present, might it not be well in framing the new constitution which is so urgently needed, to create in the revised instrument some provision for giving representation to property? Let each voter as now qualified retain his vote and use it as he pleases; but let the tax lists of the country be made a basis on which each man's holding property, in a greater or less degree, shall cast additional votes in some established ratio with his possessions. This, in its present form, is a mere suggestion, but it will be found to merit the profound attention of the best intellects in the land; for unless some bulwark can be raised within the next few or half dozen years, to serve as a breakwater between property and the power of individuals, the capital so lavishly and patriotically invested in the support of the war, will, at the end of the time named, be completely at the mercy of a majority, having no knowledge of any personal interest in its preservation, and eager to repudiate it as an uncompensated burden.

Some of the Curiosities from the Income Lists.

The income lists for 1864, now in course of publication, present some very curious facts. By comparing them with the returns for the previous year we obtain many queer developments. For example, one man who had no income in 1863 now returns ninety-four thousand dollars. Another, under the same circumstances, returns eighty-eight thousand. On the other hand, the incomes of regular business men, like Moses Taylor, vary very little. Mr. Taylor returns about five thousand dollars less than in 1863 on an income of over five hundred thousand.

Take the cases of two of our leading dry goods merchants as instances of curious fluctuations. One merchant returns an income of six hundred thousand for 1864. His sales were over forty-two millions of dollars. The next highest sales in dry goods were over thirty-nine millions of dollars. But the merchant through whose hands this immense amount of money passed returns an income of only three hundred thousand dollars. The previous year he returned an income of one million eight hundred thousand dollars—the largest in the city. This tremendous fluctuation startles everybody and shows to what changes our business men are subjected. Astor was generally considered the richest man in the city, and people were astonished when, in 1863, he returned an income of only eight hundred thousand, and was eclipsed by the dry goods merchant with his million of dollars more. But the present returns show that the merchant has fallen to three hundred thousand, whereas Astor, whose property is in real estate and bonds, and is never diminished or increased by speculation, will appear at the old figure, or possibly a little higher.

It is evident that many persons return larger incomes than they actually possess, and pay the taxes on them, too, in order to maintain a business or a social standing, and to get credit. A pork dealer who has recently eloped to Europe, and carried with him, it is said, half a million of dollars of other people's money, returned an income of fifteen thousand in 1863, and of thirty thousand in 1864. Really he had, we presume, no income at all. Again, there are persons who live at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, keep their carriages, and have a box at the opera, and yet only return an income of six hundred dollars. This is jocosely accounted for by the fact that every man has a right to deduct his house-rent from his income, and by the supposition that each one of these persons deducts the rental of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Matrimonial alliances are often based upon the income lists, some adventurer being willing to pay the tax upon fifty thousand dollars in order to get a rich wife. Sometimes the adventurer afterwards discovers that his wife's wealth rests upon an equally unsubstantial basis. The moral of all this is that the income lists give us no true idea of our citizens' incomes, but are a curious index to the pride, plots and vanities of mankind.

THE PARK.

The Saturday Afternoon Concerts—Preparations for the Fourth, &c.

The threatening state of the weather yesterday, which, like a bad fit, was always promising to pay and didn't, kept many visitors away from the Park. Rain or not, however, some fifteen thousand persons presented themselves, and it is satisfactory to add that the concert passed off without interruption from Jupiter Pluvius. There was a sensible diminution in the number of carriages on the Mall, and also on the broad drive from Fifth avenue round by the Green and the head of the lake, which, by tacit consent, is coming to be regarded as the "Rotten Row" (let us hope a more savory name will be given it) of the Western World, where the rank and fashion of upper tendon can take their airing with out hurrying, can see and be seen of their friends, and can admire and be admired at leisure. Small as the concourse of spectators was comparatively, there were still sufficient enough in the crowd to make up a remarkable picture. Among the visitors there were as usual many of the exiled children of Abraham, who resort in large numbers to the Park on their holy day, and who appear to be the best of friends with the great mass of the people of the city. Plainly noticeable also were many fugitive Southerners, to whom the scene must have suggested strange thoughts. The Arab's proverb that "the camel knows himself when he goes under the mountain" assuredly these once overbearing "chivalry" must have felt pretty much in the shade, looking on the evidences of wealth and property surrounding them, and reflecting upon their own poverty-stricken plantations. But these were only odd sticks in the sun total. Of the other "visitors" who can be said to be "visiting" the Park, there is a more pleasant class of sojourners than the waters of Babylon proved to their benefactors. Plainly noticeable also were many fugitive Southerners, to whom the scene must have suggested strange thoughts. 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